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HENDERSON'S FLOWERS



for

AMERICAN GARDENS

HENDERSON'S FLOWER SEEDS

Probably no outdoor occupation gives so much pleasure as the cultivation of flowers from seed. Starting with the tiny grains of seed, placing them carefully in suitable soil, watching the conditions of air and moisture while the seeds are hidden below the ground, and the gradual unfolding of the tiny seedling, and later the miraculous development of leaf, stem and branch until finally the fully grown plant bursts into glorious flower; this is the pleasure awaiting one who grows flowers from seed.

ANNUAL FLOWER SEEDS. These complete the cycle of their existence, growing from seed to seed in one year.

Annuals offer a large field for selection, embracing plants of all kinds, from the modest Sweet Alyssum to the gorgeous Salvia, the majestic Ricinus, and dainty Cosmos. They are found in every conceivable shade of color, and are adaptable for growing as single specimens, or planting for large effect in clumps or masses, while others are well suited for making borders.

While there is no class of plants that will survive better under rigorous conditions, yet in order to achieve the best results they should be planted where they can obtain ample sunlight, and may be easily watered. If the rows are carefully marked when sown it will be easy to distinguish the weeds.

A continuity of bloom may be secured by occasional sowings of many sorts, such as Eschscholtzia, Sweet Alyssum, Phlox, Zinnia, etc. In the latitude of New York these sowings may be made as late as June 15th. Many sorts require to be sown in some sheltered situation such as a greenhouse, cold frame, or window box about a month before they may be planted outdoors. This is not necessary only on account of their tenderness, but also because they need more time for development, and by sowing thus early, the growing season is proportionately prolonged.

The popularity of annuals is assured by the fact that an effective display may be made for a very modest outlay.

PERENNIAL FLOWER SEEDS. The great charm of Perennials lies in their permanence. Once established they are a constant source of pleasure, and among the most interesting plants in our gardens, presenting a variety of form and color so great as to fit them for almost every conceivable purpose in the garden. Some may be made to thrive under most unkind conditions, while others require skilful cultivation.

Many plants of this class, notably Antirrhinums, have been so greatly improved by hybridization during recent years, that they may now be had in varying height, and in almost every shade of color.

A very large proportion of the Perennial plants that may be grown from seed have great value as cut flowers because of their great substance, which enables them to stand up well long after cutting.

Notwithstanding their individual charm, they are most effective when planted in a mixed border, where by arranging them according to height, color and season of flowering, an attractive display may be had from the earliest days of spring, all through the summer, and even after the first frosts herald the approach of winter. And so, week by week, as sure as the season revolves such a border will present new charms and revive old ones, the beauty of it growing with ever-increasing interest.

Perennials are generally raised from seed sown from early spring to about August 1st, in the latitude of New York.

Treated thus, they make strong plants which may be planted in a permanent situation early enough in the fall to enable them to winter safely. In some instances plants will flower the first year from seed if sown quite early, but nearly all require a year to reach their full development.

AID IN SELECTING FLOWER SEEDS

For Various Purposes and Situations.

FLOWERING GARDEN ANNUALS.

and others that flower the first season from seed. Sorts marked * are best for massing in beds.

African Daisy*
Ageratum*
Alyssum, Sweet*
Acrolinium*
Antirrhinum*
Arctotis
Arnebia
Asters*
Balsam
Bartonia
Begonia Fibrous*
Brachycome
Browallia
Calendula
Calliopsis*
Candytuft
Carnation (Marg.)
Celosia*
Cockscomb*
Centaurea (An.)
Chrysanthemums
(Annual var.)
Clarkia
Cleome
Convolvulus Minor
Cosmos
Dahlia
Dianthus*
Eschscholtzia*
Euphorbia Var.
Gaillardia
Geranium
Globe Amaranth
Godetia
Gypsophila
Helichrysum
Heliotrope
Hibiscus
Hollyhock* (An.)
Impatiens

Kochia
Lantana
Larkspur
Lavatera
Lobelia*
Lupinus
Lychnis
Marigold*
Marvel of Peru
Matricaria
Mignonette
Mimulus
Myosotis*
Nasturtium,*
Tom Thumb
Nemesia
Nicotiana*
Nigella
Oenothera
Pansies
Pentstemon
Petunia
Phlox, D.*
Poppy*
Portulaca*
Rhodanthe
Ricinus
Salpiglossis
Salvia*
Scabiosa
Schizanthus
Stocks*
Sunflower
Sweet Peas
Sweet Sultan
Verbena
Vinca rosea
Viscaria
Wallflower (An.)
Zinnia*

HARDY FLOWERING PERENNIALS

For Permanent Beds and Borders

Achillea
Alyssum, hardy
Aquilegia
Aster
Boltonia
Campanula
Candytuft, hardy
Canterbury Bells
Carnation
Chrysanthemum
Coreopsis (hardy)
Cowslip
Delphinium
Dianthus (hardy)
Digitalis
Gaillardia (hardy)
Gypsophila
Hibiscus
Hollyhock
Lathyrus
Lychnis
Myosotis
Pansies
Phlox (hardy)
Pinks (hardy)
Poppy (hardy)
Primrose (Japan)
Pyrethrum (har.)
Scabiosa (hardy)
Shasta Daisy
Stokesia
Sweet William
Tufted Pansies
Wallflower

PLANTS FOR VASES HANGING BASKETS, ETC.

Begonia Vernon
Maurandia
Nasturtium
Petunia
Smilax
Alyssum
Asparagus
Centaurea
Coleus
Geranium
Heliotrope
Impatiens
Pansy
Verbena

PLANTS SUITABLE FOR EDGINGS.

Ageratum
Alyssum
Asters, Dwarf
Begonia, Vernon
Bellis (Daisies)
Candytuft
Centaurea, White
Lobelia Compacta
Marigold

Nasturtium, Dwarf
Petunia
Phlox, Compacta
Pinks (hardy)
Portulaca
Pyrethrum Aureum
Sweet William
Verbena
Zinnia (Dwarf)

Aid in Selecting Flowers—Continued.**LONG-STEMMED FLOWERS FOR CUTTING.**

Aquilegia	Larkspur
Arctotis	Marigolds
Asters	Matricaria
Calliopsis	Mignonette
Carnations	Poppies
Centaurea	Salpiglossis
Chrysanthemum	Scabiosa
Coreopsis	Stocks
Cosmos	Stokesia
Dahlias	Sunflowers
Delphinium	Sweet Peas
Dianthus	Sweet Sultans
Gypsophila	Zinnias

PLANTS SUITABLE FOR GREENHOUSES AND CONSERVATORIES.

Asparagus
Auricula
Begonia
Browallia
Calceolaria
Carnation
Cineraria
Cyclamen
Geranium
Gerbera
Gloxinia
Heliotrope
Lantana
Lobelia
Mignonette
Myosotis
Pansy
Petunia
Polyanthus
Primula
Schizanthus
Smilax
Swansonia
Sweet Peas
Stocks

PLANTS SUCCEEDING IN PARTIAL SHADE.

Anemone
Antirrhinum
Aquilegia
Bellis (Daisies)
Canterbury Bells
Coreopsis
Cowslip
Delphinium
Digitalis
Matricaria, or Feverfew
Mimulus
Myosotis
Oenothera
Polyanthus
Pansy
Poppies (hardy)
Primrose (hardy)

COLORED FOLIAGE PLANTS FOR BORDERS AND RIBBON BEDS.

Amaranthus
Canna
Centaurea
Candidissima
Centaumrea
Gynocarpa

Coleus
Kochia
Marvel of Peru
Musa
Pyrethrum Aure
Ricinus

FRAGRANT FLOWERS FROM SEED.

Alyssum
Auricula
Carnations
Clematis Flamula
Clematis, Paniculata
Cleome
Dianthus (hardy)
Geranium
Heliotrope
Mignonette
Mimulus

CLIMBING VINES FROM SEED.

Annuals.
Balloon Vine
Canary-Bird Vine
Coboea
Convolvulus Maj.
Cypress Vine
Dolichos
Gourds
Hop, Japanese
Hyacinth Bean

Ipomoea
Maurandia
Mina
Momordica
Moon Flower
Morning Glories
Nasturtiums
Sweet Peas
Thunbergia

HARDY PERENNIALS.

Ampelopsis
Aristolochia
Asparagus
Bignonia
Clematis

Ivy, Kenilworth
Kudzu Vine
Lathyrus
Wistaria

GREENHOUSE CLIMBERS.

Asparagus plum.
nanus
Maurandia
Smilax
Swainsonia

Honesty
Rhodanthe
Helichrysum
Poppies (hardy)
Primrose (hardy)

EVERLASTING FOR WINTER BOUQUETS.

Acroclinium
Globe Amaranth
Rhodanthe
Helichrysum

LIST OF FLOWERS GROWN FROM SEED

ACHILLEA.

The old hardy garden favorite grows about 2 feet high and is literally covered with snowy white blossoms from spring until frost. Splendid cut flower for vases. Although a perennial it will flower freely the first season if the seed is sown early.

Sow out of doors after danger from frost is over, in beds of finely pulverized soil, covering the seeds to a depth of not over four times their size, with light soil; press down with a board; thin out as it becomes necessary. Transplant into permanent position as soon as the seedlings are large enough so that they can become thoroughly rooted or established before cold weather, or sow in the early fall carry the plants over in coldframe, and transplant to permanent positions in the spring.

ACONITUM NAPELLUS (*Monkshood*)

Handsome, hardy herbaceous plant, throwing bold spikes of dark blue flowers in summer. Effective in hardy flower borders, shrubberies, etc.; height, 3 to 4 feet. Culture same as preceding.

ACROCLINIUM, *Double Mixed*.

Free summer-flowering annual plants for garden decoration; the flowers dry as "Everlastings" for winter bouquets; Acrocliniums are also grown as pot plants for market in European cities—in full bloom the plants are showy and effective—and will stand a lot of abuse on account of the lasting quality of the flowers; 1 foot.

If desired to keep flowers as everlastings cut when the buds are a little more than half opened, and suspend in a dark, dry place, with the heads down until fully dry. Cultivate same as Achillea on this page, with the exception of fall sowing.

AGERATUM.

Dwarf, compact-growing plants, 6 to 12 inches high, flowering freely throughout the season from spring-sown seed; splendid for bedding, edgings or pots. Cultivate same as preceding.

SWEET ALYSSUM.

Pure white and grows from 3 to 12 inches high according to variety. Flowers profusely; in fact, it is a perfect carpet of snow throughout the season. We have counted, as many as 300 heads of pure white flowers open on one plant at one time. For edging and beddings this is a very satisfactory little annual.

Culture same as Achillea on this page.

HARDY ALYSSUM, *Saxatile Compacta*.

A beautiful dwarf hardy perennial for spring beds or edging a flower border. Popularly known as "The Basket of Gold." The flowers are produced in large clusters and are of a deep pure yellow; $\frac{3}{4}$ foot. Culture same as Achillea on this page.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII "Boston Ivy" or "Japan Ivy."

A valuable climber. Entirely hardy in the most exposed places, often attaining a height of 20 to 30 feet in two or three years from seed, clinging to stones, brick or wood work with the greatest tenacity. It is a great protection to walls, etc., as the leaves, lapping over each other, shed rain. For covering dead trees, gate posts, boundary walls, etc., it has no equal. In the summer the foliage is a rich shade of green, but in the fall it assumes gorgeous tints of scarlet, crimson and orange. Culture same as Achillea on this page.

AMARANTHUS.

These robust annuals, including "Love-Lies-Bleeding," "Joseph's Coat," etc., attain a height of from 4 to 6 feet; are very showy and effective garden plants. Culture same as Acroclinium. If started indoors have temperature to 60 or 70 degrees.

ANCHUSA ITALICA.

"Dropmore" variety. A fine, large, hardy, herbaceous plant; 4 to 5 feet high, with flowers of lovely Gentian blue.
Culture same as Achillea on page 5.

ANEMONE ST. RIGID.

These beautiful Irish Poppy-flowered varieties produce single, semi-double and double flowers 3 to 5 inches across, in an endless variety of colors, maroon, scarlet, flesh-pink, lilac, purple, etc. For cutting they are unsurpassed, and in the garden they flower until after frost; hardy perennials flowering from seed the second year and thereafter.

Sow out of doors after danger from frost is over, in beds of finely pulverized soil, covering the seeds to a depth of not over four times their size, with light soil; press down with a board; thin out as it becomes necessary. Transplant into permanent position as soon as the seedlings are large enough so that they can become thoroughly rooted or established before cold weather, or sow in the early fall, carry the plants over in a coldframe, and transplant to permanent positions in the spring.

ANTIRRHINUMS or *Snapdragons*.

Are free and continuous blooming, producing long, graceful spikes of pure colored flowers. Although perennials in the South they do splendidly when grown as annuals in the North; spring-sown seed produces flowering plants by July, which continue to bloom in increasing profusion until frost. The plants should be placed 9 inches apart each way. Pinching out the tops forces the plants to branch low and ultimately gives better results.

Sow in shallow boxes of light soil in the greenhouse, hotbed or light window, in a temperature of from 60 to 70 deg., covering the seeds to a depth of only four times their size, press down with a board firmly, water with a fine spray, and do not allow the seedlings to dry out. Transplant on 1-inch apart into similar boxes or 2-inch pots, when the seedlings have formed 2 or 3 leaves. Plant out in the garden after danger from frost; the seed can also be sown in the open ground after danger is over from frost.

ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO "Dutchman's Pipe."

Luxuriant, hardy climber; large leaves, making dense shade; flowers yellow and brown; mottled and curiously shaped; 30 feet. Culture same as Anemone on this page.

ARNEBIA CORNUTA.

A charming annual, growing in bushy form about 2 feet high and about the same breadth. It blooms with profusion the whole summer. Beautiful flowers, of a rich primrose-yellow, marked with five black spots; the spots change on the second day to a rich maroon, and on the third day vanish, leaving the flower a clear, bright yellow. Culture same as Antirrhinum on this page.

ARTEMESIA or "Summer Fir."

This ornamental foliage plant is an annual and owing to its fast growth reaches its full size the year of sowing. It forms pyramidal bushes 3 to 5 feet high. As a solitary plant it looks like a nicely developed Christmas-tree. It may be successfully grown in borders, similar to the Summer-Cypress (*Kochia trichophylla*). The color of the finely-pinnated foliage is rich dark green. Its resistance to draught and heat is remarkable. Cut branches last long and may be used for decorations, etc. Culture same as Antirrhinum.

ORNAMENTAL ASPARAGUS.

Plumosus Nanus is a greenhouse climber with Fern-like foliage. **Sprengerii** is a decorative perennial for pots, vases, etc., with drooping chenille-like fronds 4 feet long.

Verticillatus is a hardy climber, with feathery foliage and scarlet berries; 10 feet.

To grow Asparagus **Plumosus Nanus** and **Sprengerii** sow in shallow boxes (2 inches deep) in light soil, in a temperature of 70 degrees, in the greenhouse or light window of dwelling house. Merely press the seeds into the soil with a board, and always water with a fine spray so as not to disturb the surface, and do not allow them to dry out. Place a pane of glass over the top, allowing a little space for the air to penetrate. Place in a partially shaded situation, and when 2 or 3 leaves have developed, transplant into similar boxes and pot them off when large enough.

Culture of **Asparagus Verticillatus** same as **Anemone** page 6.

AQUILEGIA or Columbine.

Aquilegias or **Columbines** are among the most beautiful of hardy spring and early summer flowers, and unlike many perennials the best varieties are produced from seed. They are very effective when growing in the herbaceous border and make charming specimens for vases and table decoration.

Culture same as **Anemone** on page 6.

ARCTOTIS GRANDIS.

A handsome annual, branched plant about 2 to 2½ feet in height and breadth. Leaves whitish. The flowers borne on long stems well above the foliage are large and showy, 2½ to 3 inches across, pure white on the upper surface, reverse of petals pale lilac, and in the centre of the flowers is a light blue disc surrounded by white stamens and a narrow gold band. In bright sunlight the pure white of the ray florets contrasts beautifully with the blue disc and the stamens.

Sow in shallow boxes of light soil in the greenhouse, hotbed or light window, in a temperature of from 60 to 70 deg., covering the seeds to a depth of only four times their size, press down with a board firmly, water with a fine spray, and do not allow the seedlings to dry out. Transplant 1 inch apart into similar boxes or 2-inch pots, when the seedlings have formed 2 or 3 leaves. Plant out in the garden after danger from frost; the seed can also be sown in the open ground after danger is over from frost.

ASTERS.

Henderson's varieties are the latest achievements in **China Asters**, a superior race in every way. When well grown the flowers of Henderson's **Invincible Asters** average 3½ inches across; 4-inch flowers are quite common. For cultural instructions send for our leaflet "How to Grow Asters," sent free.

BALLOON VINE.

Rapid-growing annual climber, 10 to 15 feet; white flowers followed by balloon-like seed-pods. Culture same as **Achillea** on page 5.

DOUBLE BALSAMS.

This old garden favorite, which is among the showiest and most popular of summer garden annuals; carries candelabra-like branches full of brilliantly colored double flowers; height, 1½ to 2 feet.

Culture same as **Arctotis** on this page.

GOLDEN BARTONIA.

Bartonia Aurea. One of our showiest annuals. It produces large single golden-yellow flowers which have quite a metallic lustre when the sun shines on them. They measure nearly 3 inches across, and are borne all summer long, on bushy plants about 1 foot high. It succeeds best grown in masses so the foliage will shelter the ground from the hot sun. Culture same as **Arctotis**.

BIGNONIA GRANDIFLORA.

The Hardy Trumpet Creeper, clusters of large orange-red flowers; picturesquely effective on arbors, old trees, etc.; 40 to 50 feet. Cultivate same as Calendula on this page.

BEGONIAS. Everblooming Fibrous Rooted Varieties.

The varieties of fibrous rooted Begonias are unsurpassed bedding plants. Thriving equally well in partially shaded or sunny locations, flowering profusely through summer and fall—beds or edgings of these Begonias being a sheet of color continuously. As pot plants for winter flowering they are also superb; easily grown from seed.

Tuberous-Rooted Varieties.

Magnificent flowering pot plants, and deservedly popular, for garden bedding, flowering in the greatest profusion all summer. The individual florets will average from 2 to 3 inches in diameter, and are of various beautiful colors; height, 1 foot. Cultivate same as Browallia on this page, but the seeds should not be sown in the open ground.

BOLTONIA ASTEROIDES.

Showy, hardy perennial, growing about 6 feet in height and producing during summer and autumn large, single white, Marguerite-like flowers. Culture same as Achillea on page 5.

BRACHYCOME or Swan River Daisy.

A garden annual, making a compact bush 8 inches high; single blue and white flowers. Culture same as Calendula on this page.

BELLIS or Double Daisy.

Adapted for edgings, borders and low beds, and also well suited for growing in pots. Although perennials, they will flower the same season if the seed is sown early, though it is preferable to sow in fall, and winter the plants in cold frames. Height, 6 inches.

For early flowering sow in the fall in a bed of fine, well pulverized soil, cover the seeds not deeper than four times their size, and press down firmly with a board. Transplant when 2 or 3 leaves have developed, about two inches apart, into a coldframe; cover with mats during very cold weather. Sow also in the spring indoor in shallow boxes, in a temperature of about 60 deg., and transplant 1 inch apart into similar boxes when 2 or 3 leaves have developed; plant out as soon as the frost is out of the ground. They succeed best in a moist, loamy soil, partially protected from the hot sun.

BROWALLIA.

Free flowering annual for either gardens in summer or pot culture in winter; produces flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches across, indigo-blue with white throat; 1 foot.

Sow in shallow boxes of light soil in the greenhouse, hotbed or light window, in a temperature of from 60 to 70 deg., covering the seeds to a depth of only four times their size, press down with a board firmly, water with a fine spray, and do not allow the seedlings to dry out. Transplant 1 inch apart into similar boxes or 2-inch pots, when the seedlings have formed 2 or 3 leaves. Plant out in the garden after danger from frost; the seed can also be sown in the open ground after danger is over from frost.

CALENDULAS.

Popular garden annuals on account of their ease of culture and profuse and continuous blooming qualities throughout the summer. The bushy plants about 1 foot high by 1 foot in diameter, are literally covered with exceedingly large, double showy flowers.

Sow out of doors when danger from frost is over. The soil should be well pulverized, the seed covered to a depth of about four times its size with light soil; press down firmly with a board and thin out so that the plants are not crowded. If wanted early start same as Browallia, and plant into the open after danger of frost.

CALLIOPSIS

One of the showiest and most easily grown of garden annuals. These new large-flowering sorts are great improvements; the plants form perfect little bushes about 10 inches high by 1 foot across, and are a perfect mass of bloom from early summer until cut down by frost. The flowers average nearly 2 inches across, and range through yellow, golden and crimson colors, usually with a garnet eye. Culture same as *Calendula*, page 8.

CARNATIONS.

The principal varieties are "Chabands," "Marguerite" and "Hardy Garden." The "Marguerite" variety will flower 12 weeks after sowing seed. "Chabands" flower in 6 months from sowing "Hardy Garden" flower the following year from seed sown in spring.

The Chabuads and Marguerite varieties are sown and cultivated same as *Browallia* on page 8. Culture of the Hardy Garden Carnation, same as *Bellis*.

CANDYTUFT.

Well-known dwarf, profuse flowering garden annuals of easy culture, forming bushy plants, 12 inches high, freely carrying large umbels of flowers. Cultivate same as *Calandrina* on page 10.

Candytuft Hardy. Handsome, compact-growing, hardy perennial plants, admirably adapted for permanent front rows of borders or for low clumps or beds; very valuable for early decoration.

Sow out of doors after danger from frost is over, in beds of finely pulverized soil, covering the seeds to a depth of not over four times their size, with light soil; press down with a board; thin out as it becomes necessary. Transplant into permanent position as soon as the seedlings are large enough so that they can become thoroughly rooted or established before cold weather, or sow in the early fall, carry the plants over in a coldframe, and transplant to permanent positions in the spring.

CARDINAL CLIMBER or Scarlet Queen Cypress Vine

This new hybrid Cypress Vine is one of the most beautiful climbing annuals that we know of and deserves to be grown in every garden. The foliage of rich glossy green is palm-leaf like, with laciniated or fringed edges against which the brilliant scarlet tubular flowers, 1 to 1 1/2 inches across, contrast most vividly. In a warm, sunny location, in good soil, it grows about 20 feet in height. It is a beautiful vine for trellis, piazza or pergola being literally bespangled with flowers from July until late fall. The seed is very hard-shelled and germinates quicker when started under glass, but if sown in the open ground the seeds should first be soaked for a few hours in warm water. Culture same as *Calendula*.

CROZY'S CANNA.

Crozy's Cannas are famous for their luxuriant, dwarf growth and immense Gladiolus-like flowers of brilliant colors. Their profusion and continuity of bloom under all climes and conditions render them easily the most useful, showy and popular garden plants grown. The seed, sown in the house or hotbed from January to March, will produce flowering plants by July. In the fall the roots should be taken up and kept in sand in a cool, dry place, such as a cellar.

CELOSIA or Cockscomb.

Very popular annuals of easy culture, producing large, ornamental comb-like heads resembling ruffled chenille; they are prized for summer flower beds, and make fine pot plants; height, 12 inches to 3 1/2 feet according to variety. Culture same as *Browallia* on page 7.

CALANDRINA GRANDIFLORA.

Very beautiful dwarf-growing bushy annual for the flower garden, having fleshy leaves and umbels of large rose-colored flowers which expand into a perfect blaze of beauty if grown in a sunny situation; 1 foot. Sow in the open ground after danger from frost is over, in beds of well-pulverized soil. The plants should remain where sown, as they will not stand transplanting unless done with extraordinary care. Thin out carefully so as to disturb the remaining plants as little as possible. For succession of bloom, two or three sowings can be made at intervals during the summer.

CANARY-BIRD VINE.

A rapid-growing, summer-climbing annual, growing 10 to 15 feet high. It will cover trellis work in the most graceful manner, producing hundreds of its pretty fringed bright yellow flowers, which resemble a canary bird with expanded wings. Cultivate same as Calandrina on this page.

CAMPANULAS or *Bell-Flowers*

The favorite "Chimney Bell-Flower," so prized in old fashioned gardens and also often grown in pots for greenhouse and piazza decoration. It is a hardy perennial, producing spikes 4 to 5 feet high, encircled about half of their length with large bell-flowers of white or shades of blue. It thrives in any good soil and is very ornamental. Grown in pots the plants should frequently be repotted; they will then attain a very large size.

Sow out of doors after danger from frost is over, in beds of finely pulverized soil, covering the seeds to a depth of not over four times their size, with light soil; press down with a board; thin out as it becomes necessary. Transplant into permanent position as soon as the seedlings are large enough so that they can become thoroughly rooted or established before cold weather, or sow in the early fall, carry the plants over in a coldframe, and transplant to permanent positions in the spring.

CANTERBURY BELLS.

Very ornamental garden plants of easiest culture, flowering the second season from seed; hardy biennial (requiring to be sown every year for flowering the next year), 2½ feet high, producing large bell-shaped flowers of exquisite colors. Culture same as preceding.

CENTAUREA IMPERIALIS or *Imperial Sweet Sultan*.

These beautiful giant-flowering "Sultans" produce long-stemmed, exquisitely fringed blossoms 3 to 4 inches across, of graceful effect and are delightfully fragrant. The colors vary, some having centers of a different color, as violet with white center, etc. For bouquets and vases they are exceptionally beautiful. If cut scarcely opened they will last for ten days in water. The plants are of the easiest culture. They are of strong, bushy form, 2 to 3 feet high.

For early flowering, sow in greenhouse, hotbed or some window of the house facing south or southeast, in shallow boxes (2 inches in depth is ample) in an average temperature of 60 degrees; transplant the seedlings into similar boxes when 2 or 3 leaves have developed, and plant in the open ground after danger from frost is past. Also, sow in the garden in May, in light soil, cover not deeper than four times the size of seed, press firmly with a board, and water with a fine spray; do not allow the seedlings to dry out when small.

CENTAUREA. *Cyanus*.

(Ragged Sailor, or Cornflower.) A very old favorite garden annual, flowering freely in almost any situation, height 2 to 3 feet; largely used for cut flowers. Culture same as preceding.

WHITE-LEAVED CENTAUREAS (*Dusty Miller*).

Extensively used for ribbon beds, edgings, vases, etc.; the foliage is silvery-gray. To get good sized plants for planting out in the spring sow and cultivate same as Centaurea Imperealis.

CERASTIUM *Snow in Summer.*

A procumbent hardy perennial, having white foliage and a profusion of small white flowers. Very pretty as an edging plant. Culture same as *Campanula* on page 10.

ANNUAL CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

These improved varieties form bushy, compact, oval plants about 18 inches high, are of easy cultivation, and flower most abundantly during the summer; very showy garden annuals and fine for cutting. Culture same as *Centurea Imperialis* on page 10.

SINGLE HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

(“*Shasta*” and “*Moon-Penny*” Daisies)

The large-flowering single white hardy Daisy—*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum maximum*—has long been considered one of our finest hardy perennials for permanent garden decoration.

Culture same as *Campanula* on page 10.

GIANT COSMOS

Favorite autumn-flowering annual; the flowers are often 4 inches across. The petals are broad and overlapping, and of splendid substance. For cutting this is one of the finest flowers grown. The long stems and feathery foliage lend themselves to graceful arrangements. The plants, 5 to 6 feet high, are of pyramidal form. There are also midsummer flowering varieties, and Crested and Double *Cosmos*.

Sow in shallow boxes of light soil in the greenhouse, hotbed or light window, in a temperature of from 60 to 70 deg., covering the seeds to a depth of only four times their size, press down with a board firmly, water with a fine spray, and do not allow the seedlings to dry out. Transplant 1 inch apart into similar boxes or 2-inch pots, when the seedlings have formed 2 or 3 leaves. Plant out in the garden after danger from frost; the seed can also be sown in the open ground after danger is over from frost.

CINERARIA HYBRIDA.

Magnificent flowering plants for spring decoration in the conservatory or window garden. The flowers measure 2 to 3 inches across, and cover the plant with a sheet of bloom. Colors: white, blue, violet and crimson shades; usually two or more colors are shown in one flower. Culture same as *Cyclamen*.

CLARKIA.

Charming garden annuals. The flowers of rose, white, red, purple, etc., borne in profusion during the summer.

Culture same as *Cosmidium*.

COREOPSIS.

The long-lasting golden yellow flowers are perfect, measuring 3 inches in diameter, and are borne on stalks 15 to 18 inches in length. Although a hardy perennial, will flower the same season from seed sown early; blooming abundantly during the summer and fall. 2 feet high. Culture same as *Campanula* on page 10.

CLEMATIS.

Hardy perennial climbers. Of robust habit, and covered from the ground to the summit with fragrant flowers. The flowers are followed by seed pods of bronzy-red, 12 feet. Culture same as preceding.

CLEOME *Giant “Spider Plant.”*

A showy garden annual producing curious heads of flowers of bright rose color with long antennae-like stamens; of easy cultivation, blooming early until late; 4 to 5 feet.

Culture same as *Clarkia* on this page.

COBaea SCANDENS.

Elegant, rapid-growing climbers, attaining a height of 20 to 30 feet. Particularly desirable for covering arbors, walls, etc. Can be grown in the conservatory in winter. Flowers large and bell-shaped.

Culture same as Cyclamen except that they should be planted out in the open from the two-inch pots, after danger from frost is over.

COLEUS.

Plants with richly colored foliage of maroon, green, crimson, yellow, etc. For groups on lawns, and ribboning they are indispensable, and also valuable for pot culture. Although tender perennials they attain perfection from seed the first season; 1 to 3 feet.

Culture same as preceding.

COSMIDIUM.

Very handsome new annual, forming elegant, many-branched bushes 1½ to 2 feet in height. The flowers are golden-yellow with a broad circle of a rich orange around the disk. As the plants produce a succession of bloom throughout the summer and the flowers last well in water, this will be found very useful for cutting purposes.

Sow out of doors when danger from frost is over. The soil should be well pulverized, the seed covered to a depth of about four times its size with light soil; press down firmly with a board and thin out so that the plants are not crowded. They can also be sown in shallow boxes (2 inches deep) in the greenhouse, hotbed, or in light window of dwelling house, if desired early; transplant into similar boxes when two or three leaves have formed, and plant out in the open ground after danger is over from frost.

CYCLAMEN PERSIAN.

Most beautiful winter and spring flowering plants for the window and greenhouse. Not only are the flowers of striking beauty, but the foliage is also highly ornamental.

Sow in shallow boxes of light soil in a greenhouse, hotbed or light window, in a temperature of 50 to 60 deg., at any time except during hot weather (spring months preferred). Merely press the seed in the soil with a board, rub a little light soil through a fine sieve over them until covered not over 1-16 of an inch deep; water with a fine spray, and do not allow them to dry out. When they have formed 2 or 3 leaves transplant 1 inch apart into similar boxes, and pot off as soon as large enough and shift as the pot fills with roots, until the size of the pots get to be 6 to 7 inches.

CYPRESS VINE.

These beautiful twining annual climbers are not as much grown as they deserve. Seed started in pots early in the house or hotbed, and the seedlings set out in the garden after danger from frost, will make plants 20 feet high and be completely covered for 3 months or more with beautiful star-shaped tubular flowers borne in clusters that contrast effectively against the feathery, fern-like bright green foliage. Sown in the open ground they will of course commence flowering later. In the latter event the hard shelled seed should be soaked in hot water. Culture same as Cosmidium on this page.

DIGITALIS or Foxglove.

Foxgloves are very showy, hardy plants; they are easy to grow and produce freely spikes 4 to 5 feet high, bearing large flowers of various colors, including white, cream, rose, red and other shades, all of which have beautiful throat markings, spots and blotches of purple, maroon, etc. Culture same as Delphinium on next page.

DIANTHUS or "China Pinks."

Most beautiful and satisfactory summer-flowering annuals. Unrivaled for brilliancy and rich variety of color; the plants are bushy, of symmetrical form; 1 foot high. The flowers are densely double, or single according to variety, and produced in succession during the whole season. Culture same as *Euphorbia* on this page.

Hardy Dianthus. A new race with branching flower stalks 10 to 12 inches high, carrying large, deliciously fragrant single and semi-double flowers with fringed petals; colors, white, carmine, rose, lilac, etc. Each flower marked in the center with a crimson or purple crown. They flower from May to July. Culture same as *Delphinium* on this page.

DELPHINIUM or *Hardy Larkspur*

The blossoms are of immense size, single, semi-double, and double dressing the graceful spikes for from 2 to 5 feet of their length. The colors range from white and lavender through every shade of blue from azure to indigo and purple, several shades being blended in some of the varieties. The plants grow from 6 to 10 feet in height and are very desirable and valuable in the garden during the spring and early summer.

Sow out of doors after danger from frost is over, in beds of finely pulverized soil, covering the seeds to a depth of not over four times their size, with light soil; press down with a board; thin out as it becomes necessary. Transplant into permanent position as soon as the seedlings are large enough so that they can become thoroughly rooted or established before cold weather, or sow in the early fall, carry the plants over in a coldframe, and transplant to permanent positions in the spring.

DIMORPHOTHECA or *African Daisy*.

An extremely showy annual of neat branching habit; grows about 12 inches high, flowering during the summer in continuous profusion. The single, Daisy-like blossoms, 2½ inches in diameter are brilliant orange, with a dark-colored disk, zoned black; well adapted for groups or borders; it stands the heat finely and produces its pretty flowers very early in sunny situations. Culture same as *Euphorbia* on this page.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA or *California Poppies*.

Eschscholtzias are among our most beautiful and popular annuals, being of the easiest culture. From spring-sown seeds they flower profusely until late in the autumn, making them invaluable for bedding. The plants are of dwarf-branching habit, about 1 foot high. Culture same as *Euphorbia* on this page.

EUPHORBIA MARGINATA or "Snow-on-the-Mountain."

This native annual is quite popular as a garden plant on account of its showy appearance and ease of culture in almost any soil—even the poorest—if in a sunny location. It is of rank branching growth, about 2 feet high. The foliage of light green being broadly margined with silvery-white.

Sow out of doors when danger from frost is over. The soil should be well pulverized, the seed covered to a depth of about four times its size with light soil; press down firmly with a board and thin out so that the plants are not crowded. They can also be sown in shallow boxes (2 inches deep) in the greenhouse, hotbed, or in light window of dwelling house, if desired early; transplant into similar boxes when two or three leaves have formed and plant out in the open ground after danger is over from frost.

FOUR O'CLOCK or "Marvel of Peru."

Beautiful summer-blooming annuals of bushy habit, 2 feet high; each plant bearing throughout the summer hundreds of large flowers of white, yellow, crimson or striped.

Culture same as following.

GAILLARDIA Annual Varieties.

Very showy garden annuals, 1 to 2 feet high. Grown in masses they are especially effective; large flowers, 2 to 3 inches across, produced from early summer until frost; unrivaled for cutting.

Culture same as Godetia on this page.

Gaillardia. Hardy perennials, compact in growth. They produce a succession of flowers summer and fall, often 4 to 5 inches across, colored scarlet with gold edge, blood-red with yellow edge, yellow with orange disk, golden with scarlet border, pure yellow, fiery crimson and many others.

Sow out of doors after danger from frost is over, in beds of finely pulverized soil, covering the seeds to a depth of not over four times their size, with light soil; press down with a board; thin out as it becomes necessary. Transplant into permanent position as soon as the seedlings are large enough so that they can become thoroughly rooted or established before cold weather, or sow in the early fall, carry the plants over in a coldframe, and transplant to permanent positions in the spring.

GERBERA or Transvaal Daisy.

They are half-hardy perennials, usually grown as greenhouse or window plants, where they flower continuously. The Daisy-like blossoms, 3 to 4 inches across, borne on 12 to 18 inch stems, are unsurpassed as cut flowers. For garden culture in cold climates the plants are wintered over in cold frames like Pansies, etc. They are easily grown from seed and will commence flowering the first year. Send for our free pamphlet on the culture of Gerbera.

GLOBE AMARANTH.

Bushy plants, about 2 feet high. The flowers are useful for dried winter bouquets.

Sow out of doors when danger of frost is over. If desired early, start indoors as described for Euphorbia, in a temperature averaging 70 deg. To keep flowers as everlastings cut when the buds are a little more than half opened, and suspend in a dark, dry place, with the heads down until fully dry.

GODETIA.

Showy garden annuals, of compact growth, about 1 foot high, bearing freely flowers 3 to 4 inches across, of exquisite shades of crimson, rose, pink, etc., that glisten in the sunlight like satin. Splendid either bedded or grown in pots.

Sow out of doors after danger from frost, and for succession of bloom at intervals during the summer. For early flowering start indoors as described for Euphorbia.

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS.

Favorite annual climbers, of rapid growth, having luxuriant foliage and being immune from insect pests. They bear fruits known as "Ornamental Gourds"; vine 20 to 30 feet.

Culture same as Godetia on this page. Send for our free leaflet on culture and making of pipes of calabash gourds.

GYPSOPHILA "*Baby's Breath.*"

A hardy perennial bearing in profusion racemes of white flowers which last long in perfection. Of great value for vases, bouquets, etc. Culture same as Hardy Gaillardia on page 14.

HELIOTROPE.

The plants, 18 inches high, are healthy, bushy and compact; the leaves are large and luxuriant. Flowers are deep blue, pearly white, etc. Seed sown in the spring produces full-grown, profuse-flowering plants by July, which flower in the garden until cut down by frost, or may be grown in pots for winter flowers. Culture same as Annual Hollyhocks on this page.

HELICHRYSUM or "*Strawflowers.*"

They are showy garden annuals, of free growth, producing abundantly during the summer their large flowers, full and double. A valuable "Everlasting" for winter bouquets; 2 to 3 feet high.

Culture same as Globe Amaranth on page 14.

"HONESTY" or *Lunaria.*

Hardy biennial, thriving almost anywhere; especially useful in shady, damp places; the flowers of purple, crimson or white are followed by silvery transparent seed pods; prized for winter bouquets; height, 2 feet.

For early flowering sow in the fall in a bed of fine, well pulverized soil, cover the seeds not deeper than four times their size, and press down firmly with a board. Transplant when 2 or 3 leaves have developed, about two inches apart, into a coldframe; cover with mats during very cold weather. Sow also in the spring in shallow boxes, in a temperature of about 60 deg., and transplant 1 inch apart into similar boxes when 2 or 3 leaves have developed; plant out as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

HARDY DOUBLE HOLLYHOCK.

They are old inhabitants of our gardens, but are now so improved in doubleness and enlarged in size, under our special culture and hybridization, as to be revelations of gorgeous beauty to those who have not seen these improved sorts. Hardy biennials—or short lived perennials—5 to 8 feet high. Culture same as Honesty on this page.

ANNUAL HOLLYHOCKS. *Henderson's Ever-blooming.*

The plants are of vigorous and healthy growth and naturally branching in habit. The center spike, if not pinched, attains a height of from 8 to 10 feet, after which, if permitted, the side shoots from the base commence to lengthen, growing candelabra-like, 3 to 5 feet long. The plants are amenable to training; that is, the main stem may be kept at any desired height by pinching out the tip.

Sow in shallow boxes of light soil in the greenhouse, hotbed or light window, in a temperature of from 60 to 70 deg., covering the seeds to a depth of only four times their size, press down with a board firmly, water with a fine spray, and do not allow the seedlings to dry out. Transplant 1 inch apart into similar boxes or 2-inch pots, when the seedlings have formed 2 or 3 leaves. Plant out in the garden after danger from frost; the seed can also be sown in the open ground after danger is over from frost.

HUMULUS or JAPAN HOP.

Rapid summer climber, in three or four weeks' time attaining a height of 20 to 30 feet, resembling the common Hop, but being an annual, attains full perfection the first season. The foliage is luxuriant, making a dense covering. It is one of the best plants for covering verandas, trellis, etc.

Sow out of doors when danger from frost is over. For an early start use same methods as for Annual Hollyhocks on this page.

HIBISCUS or *Marsh Mallows*.

These are showy, hardy plants, forming bushes about 3 feet high, bearing immense bowl-like flowers, 6 inches across.

Culture same as Honesty on page 15.

INCARVILLEA DELAVAYI.

Beautiful half-hardy perennial garden plant with long, flexible branches. It forms large, fleshy roots the first year, which should remain in the ground the next season, and thereafter they throw up strong flower stalks 3 feet high, bearing large tubular flowers of rosy-carmine, spotted yellow; throat, brown.

Start same as Annual Hollyhocks in a temperature of 60 degrees.

IMPATIENS HOLSTII HYBRIDS. *Sultan Balsam*.

Handsome plants forming bushes 12 to 18 inches high. The flowers, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches across, are of scarlet, orange-red, pink and white, with a red eye. The plants grow luxuriantly out-of-doors, and if grown in pots they are equally effective.

Sow in shallow boxes (2 inches deep) of light soil, in greenhouse, hotbed or light window of dwelling house in a temperature averaging 65 deg.; cover the seeds to a depth of only four times their size; press down firmly with a board, and when two or three leaves have formed transplant one inch apart into similar boxes. Water with a fine spray, when small. Pot off as soon as large enough, and re-pot as they grow, or they can be planted out in the open ground for the summer, after all danger of frost is over.

KENILWORTH IVY.

Hardy little climber, clings to walls, etc., and a valuable trailing plant for hanging baskets, vases, 3 to 6 feet.

Culture same as Honesty on page 15.

KUDZU VINE.

A twining vine of remarkably rapid growth, attaining a length of 40 to 50 feet in one season from established roots; hardy, though the vine dies down every winter in the North. Foliage large and lobed; purple, pea-shaped flowers in clusters, borne late in the season. A fine vine for arbors. Culture same as preceding.

LARKSPUR.

Popular garden annuals. The spikes of splendid flowers are of varied shades of red, blue, white, etc. They are of easy culture, thriving in almost any soil—but a sunny situation suits them best.

Culture same as Marigold on next page.

LANTANA.

Rapid-growing, constant-blooming, tender perennial plants for pot culture in the winter or garden decorations in the summer; clusters of flowers, orange, white, pink, etc.; 2 to 3 feet.

Culture same as Impatiens on this page.

LAVATERA SPLENDENS.

A beautiful, robust garden annual of easy culture and thriving in almost any soil in a sunny location. The plants form branching, compact bushes, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, and bearing abundantly throughout summer and fall large, shallow or bowl-formed flowers of charmingly bright, rich rose-pink.

Culture same as Marigold on next page.

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS or *Hardy Everlasting Pea*.

These climb 6 to 8 feet high when trained on a trellis; the flowers are borne in large clusters. They are peculiarly adapted to rough places, to scramble over rocks and bushes; splendid for cutting. The flowers are without odor.

Culture same as Matricaria on next page.

LOBELIA. *Bedding Varieties.*

This charming class forms compact bushes about 6 inches high and are fairly sheeted with bloom throughout the season. Highly desirable for edgings, ribbon bedding and garden decoration, as well as for pot culture. They flower the first season from seed.

Culture same as Matricaria on this page.

Hardy Lobelias. Tall-growing, perennials, with long spikes of brilliant flowers; for permanent beds and borders they are unrivaled; they are one of the few flowering plants that thrive in shady situations; 2 to 4 feet. Culture same as Hardy Matricaria on this page.

LUPINUS. *Annual Varieties.*

These popular and easily grown garden annuals attain a height of about 2 feet. They are of robust, branching habit, and throw out spikes covered with pea-shaped flowers for most of their length.

Culture same as Marigold on this page.

Lupinus, New Hardy Hybrids. Showy, hardy perennials growing 3 to 4 feet in height and producing during summer long racemes of Pea-like flowers in a great variety of colors.

Culture same as Matricaria on this page.

LYCHNIS.

The scarlet Lychnis, an old garden favorite, bearing heads of bright scarlet flowers, very hardy; 3 to 4 feet.

Culture same as Matricaria on this page.

MATRICARIA SNOWBALL.

This splendid variety of "Double White Feverfew" forms bushy annual garden plants, bearing quantities of pure snow-white double flowers in dense clusters; height 8 inches.

Sow in light soil, in shallow boxes (2 inches deep), placed in hotbed, greenhouse or window, in a temperature averaging 60 to 70 deg.; cover the seeds to not over four times their size, press down with a board firmly, water with a fine spray, and do not allow the small seedlings to dry out. Transplant 1 inch apart into similar boxes when they have formed 2 or 3 leaves, and plant out in the open garden after danger from frost, or pot in 2-inch pots and plant out from these, or shift into larger pots as the pot fills with roots. providing large plants in pots are desired.

GIANT-FLOWERING MAURANDIAS.

A well-known climber, the plants attaining a height of 6 to 10 feet, which quickly hide trellis from view and are thickly studded with flowers. The plants from seed sown in spring will begin flowering by July and continue until frost. Colors, white, rose and purple.

Culture same as Matricaria on this page.

MARIGOLD.

Marigolds produce densely double flowers of the regularity and perfection of a Dahlia. For effective garden display during the summer and autumn months nothing can surpass the gorgeous masses of color of these grand varieties. "African," "French," and "Tom Thumb" are the principal varieties.

Sow out of doors when danger from frost is over. The soil should be well pulverized, the seed covered to a depth of about four times its size with light soil; press down firmly with a board and thin out so that the plants are not crowded. They can also be sown in shallow boxes (2 inches deep) in the greenhouse, hotbed, or in light window of dwelling house, if desired early; transplant into similar boxes when two or three leaves have formed, and plant out in the open ground after danger is over from frost.

MOMORDICA.

(Balsam Apple.) Annual climber, 15 feet; bearing ornamental orange-colored fruits with red interiors.

Culture same as Marigold on this page.

MEXICAN FIRE PLANT
or Summer Cypress. (Kochia Tricophylla.)

A popular annual, sometimes known as Belvidere, Mock Cypress, etc. It is easily grown from seed, forming oval bushes 2 to 2½ feet high, densely clothed with small, feathery light-green foliage, deepening in color until the whole plant assumes a fiery crimson hue. Placed at intervals in beds of white Sweet Alyssum, or among "Dusty Millers," the effect is very fine.

Sow in shallow boxes of light soil in the greenhouse, hotbed or light window, in a temperature of from 60 to 70 deg., covering the seeds to a depth of only four times their size, press down with a board firmly, water with a fine spray, and do not allow the seedlings to dry out. Transplant 1 inch apart into similar boxes or 2-inch pots, when the seedlings have formed 2 or 3 leaves. Plant out in the garden after danger from frost; the seed can also be sown in the open ground after danger is over from frost.

MIGNONETTE.

An easily grown annual, esteemed for the fragrance of its spikes of flowers. It produces the finest and largest spikes of bloom during the cool, moist weather of the spring and fall months and can be grown easily in a cool room in winter if seed is sown in pots early in the fall. The flowers are richer in fragrance when grown in light, sandy soils, but the plants do not grow so vigorously nor are the spikes of bloom so large as in rich, heavy soils. If it is desired to transplant the young seedlings, it should be done when they are quite small, the weather cool and cloudy, and soil quite moist.

MIMULUS.

Dwarf, bushy plants; 1 foot high, with large Gloxinia-like flowers. Spotted and mottled. Also *M. Moschatus* (Musk Plant) ½ foot; fragrant foliage; yellow flowers.

Culture same as Mexican Fire Plant on this page.

MORNING GLORY.

The robust vines attain a height of from 15 to 50 feet according to variety. The foliage is luxuriant, distinct and varied, mostly green, but many leaves are mottled light and dark green, white and gray. The varieties are "Baby Blue," "Brazilian," "Japanese," and "Double Flowering." Culture same as preceding.

MYOSOTIS or Forget-Me-Nots.

Popular perennials, flowering the first season from early spring-sown seed, or they may be sown in summer or early fall; and if bedded out and given protection like pansies they will winter over and commence flowering in early spring; particularly effective as an undergrowth for bulb beds.

For early flowering sow in the fall in a bed of fine, well pulverized soil, cover the seeds not deeper than four times their size, and press down firmly with a board. Transplant when 2 or 3 leaves have developed, about two inches apart, into a coldframe; cover with mats during very cold weather. Sow also in the spring in shallow boxes, in a temperature of about 60 deg., and transplant 1 inch apart into similar boxes when 2 or 3 leaves have developed; plant out as soon as the frost is out of the ground. They succeed best in a moist, loamy soil, partially protected from the hot sun.

THE NEW GIANT WHITE MOONFLOWER.

The vine will attain a height of from 60 to 75 feet during the summer season, and will be studded from July until frost with immense saucer-shaped flowers from 7 to 8 inches across and as glistening white as disks of white satin. The effect, particularly on moonlit nights, is entrancingly beautiful.

Culture same as Marigold on page 17.

MINA-LOBATA.

Splendid annual garden climber of luxuriant growth; 18 to 20 feet. Adapted for trellis, verandas, arbors, etc. The flowers, about an inch across, are borne in large clusters; color, blood-red, changing to orange. They flower profusely until killed by frost.

Cultivate same as Marigold on page 17.

NASTURTIUMS.

Tom Thumb has flowers often measuring three inches across, in a great variety of new and charming combinations of colors. For summer flower beds nothing can surpass them; the plants form perfect mounds about one foot high by one foot across.

Climbing, for covering trellise, fences, arbors, trailing over rock-work, etc., nothing can equal the gorgeous effect produced by their marvelous quantities of bloom, borne from early summer until cut down by frost. Their ease of culture and luxuriant growth, 12 to 15 feet high, render them worthy of great popularity.

There are also ornamental-leaved varieties. Culture same as *Nemophila* on this page.

NIGELLA "Love in a Mist."

Lovely garden annuals growing in oval bush form, about 12 to 15 inches in height. In the finely cut Fern-like green foliage nestle numerous large double flowers of light blue or white. The charming effect having suggested the popular names of "Love-in-a-Mist," "Devil-in-a-Bush," etc.

Cultivate same as *Nemophila* on this page.

NEMESIA.

Popular annuals for bedding and pot culture. The plants grow 6 to 8 inches high, in round bush form, and bear continuously during the summer, myriads of brilliantly colored flowers.

Culture same as *Nemophila* on this page.

NICOTIANA.

Profuse-flowering garden annuals, giving a continuous display of brilliant flowers through summer and autumn; easily grown from seed, commencing to flower in a few weeks from sowing, thriving in a sunny position in any good garden soil. The plants 2 to 3 feet high, carry the flowers in clusters, being literally ablaze with them. Colors, purple, white, dark red, light red, salmon, crimson, violet, rose and pink. Culture same as following.

NEMOPHILA.

Splendid annuals about 1 foot high for garden decoration; clusters of bright-colored flowers in shades of blue, white and violet, margined, dotted, etc., borne freely all summer long if grown in a rather cool partially shaded situation.

Sow out of doors after danger from frost, and for succession of bloom at intervals during the summer. For early flowering start indoors as described for Marigold.

OENOTHERA or Evening Primrose.

These are among our most beautiful plants for mixed garden beds and borders. They grow in branching form 1 to 2 feet in height and produce freely and continuously large single Poppy-like flowers of white, yellow, rose color, etc. The blossoms open early every evening and last well into the following day. Culture same as *Nemophila* on this page.

PANSIES.

Lack of space prevents us from describing all the varieties of this popular flower. See descriptions in our catalogue "Everything for the Garden" Leaflet on Pansy Culture sent free.

PLATYCODON or Chinese Bell Flower.

Hardy perennials, bearing large, broad, bell-shaped white or blue flowers; very handsome for garden decoration; 1½ feet. Culture same as Hardy Scabiosa on page 22.

PETUNIAS.

Owing to the quick growth and profusion of bright flowers the Petunia is very useful to sow at odd times as portions of the flower-beds become bare, as when the spring bulbs or early flowering perennials have died down and something of quick growth is needed to take their place.

Sow in light soil, in shallow boxes (2 inches deep), placed in hot-bed, greenhouse or window, in a temperature averaging 60 to 70 deg.; cover the seeds to not over four times their size, press down with a board firmly, water with a fine spray, and do not allow the small seedlings to dry out. Transplant 1 inch apart into similar boxes when they have formed 2 or 3 leaves, and plant out in the open garden after danger from frost, or pot in 2-inch pots and plant out from these, or shift into larger pots as the pot fills with roots, providing large plants in pots are desired.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII, *Grandiflora*.

For beds and massing nothing can surpass these beautiful annuals. They produce immense trusses of large brilliant flowers of numberless hues throughout the summer. 1 1/2 feet high. They are of easy culture, succeeding in all sunny positions, beginning to bloom in early summer from spring-sown seed and continuing until close of autumn. Culture same as Poppies on this page.

HARDY PHLOX. *Large-Flowering Hybrids*.

Noble-flowering plants for permanent beds in the garden and herbaceous border, bearing immense panicles of large and bright-colored flowers, among which some new and beautiful colors and shades are likely to be found, as well as the usual range through reds from vermillion to pink and blush, salmon shades, white, striped, dotted, zoned, etc. The plants are perfectly hardy, 2 to 3 feet high, growing and flowering year after year.

Culture same as Hardy Scabiosa on page 22.

POPPIES.

Hardy annuals of quick growth producing a wealth of the most gorgeous blooms. There are two distinct types of the poppy: the *Ranunculus-flowered* being of dwarf, bushy growth, dark green, hairy leaves, and bright flowers of silky texture and soft colorings, though in the most brilliant shades. These range from single to very double in form and are frequently pendent at the top of the slender stems.

The *Carnation* and *Paeony-flowered* varieties are much taller and stiffly erect in growth; leaves much larger, smooth and quite distinct from the rough, hairy leaves of the *Ranunculus* type. The grand, ball-like, double flowers are borne on stems two feet or more in height. Plants of this type should have at least fifteen inches of room in which to develop.

Sow in the open ground after danger from frost is over, in beds of well-pulverized soil. The plants should remain where sown, as they will not stand transplanting unless done with extraordinary care. Thin out carefully so as to disturb the remaining plants as little as possible. For succession of bloom, two or three sowings can be made at intervals during the summer.

Giant Oriental Hardy Poppies. Among hardy perennials these hold an unrivaled position for effectiveness; height, 2 to 3 feet; flowers immense, often 6 inches or more across. The seed should be sown in the open ground in June or July in order to bloom the following summer. Culture same as Hardy Scabiosa on page 22.

PORTULACA.

Brilliant garden annuals, 6 inches high, luxuriating in warm, dry, sunny situations and blooming profusely from early summer to autumn. For low beds and masses of color, from spring until frost, they are indispensable; colors range through innumerable shades of red, yellow, pink, striped, white, etc.

Culture same as annual Poppies.

PYRETHRUM HYBRIDUM.

Valuable hardy herbaceous garden plants with large single or double flowers, 3 to 4 inches across, or rose, flesh, pink, white, crimson, etc.; freely borne on stems about 2 feet high; they remain in bloom a long time. Culture same as Hardy Scabiosa on page 22.

YELLOW-LEAVED PYRETHRUM or *Golden Feather*.

Dwarf plants about 8 inches high, extensively used for ribbon and carpet bedding; foliage of bright yellow. Usually grown as annuals, although perennials. To get good sized plants for planting out in the spring the seed should be sown indoors in January. Plant out in the open ground after danger from frost is over.

PRIMROSES. *Giant Fringed Chinese*.

Chinese Primroses are among our finest winter and spring blooming pot plants; of healthy, sturdy growth, 8 to 12 inches high, and free from insects; while they produce for weeks large trusses of flowers, which, in our new Giant varieties, average from 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches in circumference.

Sow in shallow boxes of light soil in a greenhouse, hotbed or light window, in a temperature of 50 to 60 deg., at any time except during hot weather (spring months preferred). Merely press the seed in the soil with a board, rub a little light soil through a fine sieve over them until covered not over 1-16 of an inch deep, water with a fine spray, and do not allow them to dry out. When they have formed 2 or 3 leaves transplant 1 inch apart into similar boxes, and pot off as soon as large enough.

RHODANTHE or *Strawflower*.

Elegant garden annuals, 9 to 12 inches in height. They flower early and continue for a long time. They are also used as pot plants for apartments, on account of the durability of the flowers. As an "Everlasting" for dried winter bouquets they are indispensable. Flowers of various colors, white, pink, red, etc. in mixture.

Sow out of doors when danger of frost is over, cover the seed a depth of only four times their size, press down firmly with a board, and thin out so that the plants never become crowded. If desired early start indoors as described for Petunias.

RICINUS or *Castor Oil Plant*.

Noble annual foliage plants of luxuriant and rapid growth, attaining a height of from 5 to 10 feet, producing large, Palm-like leaves about 3 feet across, of majestic sub-tropical effect; grown either as specimens or in groups.

Culture same as Rhodanthe on this page.

SALVIA SPLENDENS or *SCARLET SAGE*.

A most magnificent autumn-flowering bedding plant. The old *Salvia Splendens*, or Scarlet Sage has long been a favorite. Full-grown plants in bloom form compact bushes 3 feet through by 3 feet high, and bloom from ground to summit. The waving masses of glistening scarlet contrasted with the green surroundings of lawn and foliage is matchless. Culture same as Rhodanthe on this page.

SALPIGLOSSIS.

A beautiful and popular garden annual. The Petunia-like flowers are borne on dwarf, sturdy branching plants, not exceeding 24 inches in height, and do not require staking. The colors, red, blue, yellow, pink, etc., in various shades, are intricately netted, penciled and veined with golden-yellow or other colors. They are of the easiest culture and flower profusely during the summer. A bed of Salpiglossis in flower is strikingly beautiful. The long-stemmed flowers are also fine for cut flower decorations. Cultivate same as Rhodanthe on this page.

ANNUAL SCABIOSA or "Mourning Bride."

A large-flowered annual bred from the "Sweet Scabious" or "Mourning Bride" of old gardens, but much improved in size, color and double clear to the center, have long stems and they are free bloomers; very effective for garden decoration and bouquets, vases, etc.; fragrant. Annuals, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high.

Sow out of doors when danger from frost is over. The soil should be well pulverized, the seed covered to a depth of about four times its size with light soil; press down firmly with a board and thin out so that the plants are not crowded. For early flowers start indoors as described for *Salpiglossis*.

HARDY VARIETIES.

Caucasica Perfecta. The old "Caucasian Scabious" is recognized as one of our handsomest hardy perennials, forming dense spreading plants 2 to 3 feet high, thriving in any ordinary garden soil. The coloring of the flowers is a beautiful lilac-blue, shading to deep blue.

Caucasica Alba. A large, pure white variety; counterpart of the above; beautiful; the flowers, 3 to 4 inches across, on long steams, are exquisite for vases, lasting a long time in water.

Scabiosa Japonica. A new hardy perennial from Japan, forming large bushes 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet in height and breadth, with elegant light green foliage. Flowers 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches cross, on long wiry stem, from 15 to 20 inches in length, of beautiful mauve or lavender-blue.

Sow out of doors after danger from frost is over, in beds of finely pulverized soil, covering the seeds to a depth of not over four times their size, with light soil; press down with a board; thin out as it becomes necessary. Transplant into permanent position as soon as the seedlings are large enough so that they can become thoroughly rooted or established before cold weather, or sow in the early fall, carry the plants over in a coldframe, and transplant to permanent positions in the spring.

SCHIZANTHUS.

Wonderfully showy annuals; very decorative for garden beds and unsurpassed in pots for the conservatory, where by successive sowing a continuous display may be enjoyed almost the year round. The plants are of compact, branched growth, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high, and are literally sheeted with exquisite, butterfly-like flowers displaying beautiful color combinations. Culture same as Annual Scabiosa on this page.

SILENE.

An effective garden annual, forming compact, round bushes, 6 inches high, which, during the summer, are densely covered with flowers of white, pink or red. For low beds or edgings it is very pretty. Culture same as Annual Scabiosa on this page.

SWEET WILLIAM. (*Dianthus Barbatus*.)

For many years the Sweet William has been esteemed as one of our finest hardy garden plants, being of easy culture, thriving in any good garden soil and lasting for years. The plants grow about 1 foot high and form fine clumps. Culture same as Hardy Scabiosa.

SWEET WILLIAM. (New Annual.)

The old favorite Sweet William does not flower until the second year from seed, but this new type commences blooming in early summer from spring-sown seed and continues in flower for several weeks. The plants are of the same habit as the perennial kinds, producing fine heads of bloom of various colors—white, crimson, rose-pink, etc., many of which are broadly edged with white and sweetly fragrant. Cultivate same as Annual Scabiosa on this page.

SMILAX.

Charming tender perennial climber for greenhouse or window gardens. The foliage and stems are of a pleasing light green; very graceful. Excellent for decoration.

Sow in shallow boxes (2 inches deep) of light soil, in light window cover the seeds to a depth of only four times their size: press down firmly with a board, and when two or three leaves have formed transplant one inch apart into similar boxes. Water with a fine spray, and do not allow them to dry out when small. Pot off as soon as large enough, and re-pot as they grow.

STOKESIA (*The Hardy Cornflower*).

A beautiful, hardy perennial plant that no garden should be without. As a single specimen or group in the border or for beds in masses it is very attractive. It is of the easiest culture, blooming the first year from seed, and succeeding in any open sunny position. The plants grow from 18 to 24 inches high and begin flowering in July, continuing without interruption till late in October. The flowers are produced on long stems, and are valuable for cutting.

Culture same as *Thunbergia* on this page.

STOCKS.

These popular flowers are easily grown, and are so highly fragrant and of such great beauty, that they deserve a place in every garden. They should be given good rich soil to grow in, and will reward good treatment with remarkably large flowers.

Culture same as *Thunbergia* on this page.

SWEET PEA.

For description of varieties of this universally popular annual see our catalogue "Everything for the Garden." For culture send for our booklet "How to Grow Sweet Peas" sent free.

SUNFLOWERS.

Lack of space forbids description of all varieties. See our catalogue "Everything for the Garden," Culture same as *Thunbergia* on this page.

TRITOMA.

Popularly known as "Torch Lilies," "Red-Hot Poker," "Flame Flowers," etc., are among our showiest hardy plants, producing the brightest flowers of the autumn garden. They grow from seed and flower well the second year, commencing in May and continue to bloom throughout the summer and fall. The plants vary in height from 18 inches to 6 feet.

Culture same as *Smilax* on this page. In the fall the roots should be taken up and kept in sand in a cellar. Sowings can also be made in the open ground in the spring, after danger of frost is over.

THUNBERGIA ALATA.

Rapid-growing climbers attaining a height of 6 to 8 feet, densely clothed with neat, green foliage not affected by insects; the small single flowers of various colors are freely produced. A pretty vine for trellis, fences, rock-work, etc. Though tender perennials, they are usually grown as annuals.

Sow out of doors when danger from frost is over. the seed covered to a depth of about four times its size with light soil; press down firmly with a board and thin out so that the plants are not crowded. For early flowers start indoor and transplant to open ground after danger of frost.

VINCA ROSEA (*Madagascar Periwinkle*).

Handsome, bushy plants, producing freely round, single flowers, 1 1/2 inches across, suitable for either pot culture or sunny flower beds; tender perennial, but flowers the first season if sown early indoors; 1 1/2 feet. Start indoors about January as described under *Verbena*.

VISCARIA.

Very showy and effective garden annuals—producing freely throughout the summer large single flowers, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across—splendid for beds and massing and useful for cutting; height 1 foot.

Sow out of doors after danger from frost, and for succession of bloom at intervals during the summer.

VERBENAS. *Henderson's Mammoth.*

For garden beds and massing Verbenas are unrivaled; flowers of the most brilliant colors produced continually from spring until late in the autumn. Although perennials, these form luxuriant plants and bloom the first season from seed.

Sow in shallow boxes of light soil in the greenhouse, hotbed or light window, in a temperature of from 60 to 70 deg., covering the seeds to a depth of only four times their size, press down with a board firmly, water with a fine spray, and do not allow the seedlings to dry out. Transplant 1 inch apart into similar boxes or 2-inch pots, when the seedlings have formed 2 or 3 leaves. Plant out in the garden after danger from frost; the seed can also be sown in the open ground after danger is over from frost.

LEMON VERBENA.

An old favorite with delightfully scented foliage. It is a low-growing tender plant and may be grown in the garden in summer and in pots in the house in winter. Culture same as preceding.

ANNUAL WALL FLOWER.

These flower the first season from seed, making compact branching plants, 8 to 10 inches in height, covered with delightfully fragrant single flowers. Culture same as Verbena.

WALL FLOWER.

These perennials make nice bushy plants, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, bearing in the spring long spikes of various colors, crimson, purple, yellow, apricot, mahogany, pink, etc.

Sow out of doors after danger from frost is over, in beds of finely pulverized soil, covering the seeds to a depth of not over four times their size, with light soil; press down with a board; thin out as it becomes necessary. Transplant into permanent position as soon as the seedlings are large enough, or sow in the early fall, winter over in a coldframe, and transplant to permanent positions in spring.

CHINESE WISTARIA.

The well-known hardy perennial vine; of luxuriant and rapid growth, bearing during the spring immense pannicles of fragrant blue flowers in great profusion; 75 feet.

Culture same as Wall Flower on this page.

ZINNIA.

These grand annuals are of the Giant or Mammoth flowering type and are in every way superior to the old-fashioned "Youth and Old Age." The plants grow from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high and are covered with myriads of densely double flowerets from 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Giant Zinnias are very popular for beds, borders and cutting. Great improvements have been made in this flower in recent years. Culture same as Verbena on this page.